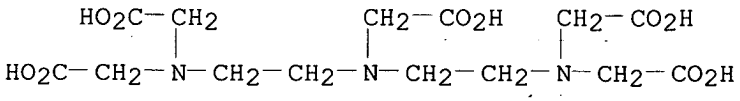
RN 67-43-6 REGISTRY
CN Glycine, N,N-bis[2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]ethyl]- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1,1,4,7,7-Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid
CN 3,6,9-Triazaundecanedioic acid, 3,6,9-tris(carboxymethyl)-
CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[[(carboxymethyl)imino]bis(2,1-ethanediylnitrilo)]tetrakis-
CN Chel 330 acid
CN Chel DTPA
CN Clewat DA
CN Complexon V
CN Dabeersen 503
CN Detapac
CN Detarex
CN DETP
CN DETPA
CN Diethylenetriamine-N,N,N',N'',N''-pentaacetic acid
CN Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid
CN Dissolvine D
CN DPTA
CN **DTPA**
CN Hamp-Ex Acid
CN Monaquest CAI
CN N,N-Bis[2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]ethyl]glycine
CN Pentacarboxymethyl diethylenetriamine
CN Pentetic acid
CN Titriplex V
CN [[(Carboxymethyl)imino]bis(ethylenenitrilo)]tetraacetic acid
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 13407-13-1, 6889-50-5, 7575-40-8, 25737-54-6, 84932-15-0, 49758-21-6
MF C14 H23 N3 O10
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



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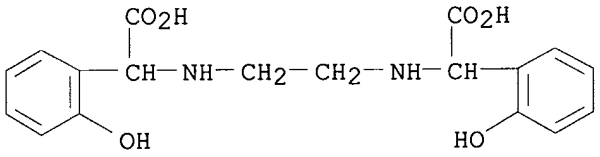
[redacted]

RN 1170-02-1 REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetic acid, .alpha.,.alpha.'-(1,2-ethanediyldiimino)bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Glycine, N,N'-ethylenebis[2-(o-hydroxyphenyl)- (6CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (2,2'-Ethylenediimino)bis[(2-hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid]
CN CHEL 138
CN Chel DP
CN Dissolvine Q
CN EDBPHA
CN **EDDHA**
CN EDHPA
CN Ethylenebis[(o-hydroxyphenyl)glycine]
CN Ethylenediamine-N,N'-bis(2-hydroxyphenylacetic acid)
CN Ethylenediamine-N,N'-bis(o-hydroxyphenylacetic acid)
CN Ethylenediamine-N,N'-bis[.alpha.-(2-hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid
CN Ethylenediamine-N,N'-di[o-hydroxyphenylacetic acid]
CN Ethylenediaminebis(2-hydroxyphenylacetic acid)
CN Ethylenediaminebis(o-hydroxyphenylacetic acid)
CN Ethylenediaminedi-o-hydroxyphenylacetic acid
CN N,N'-Ethylenebis(o-hydroxyphenylglycine)
CN N,N'-Ethylenebis[2-(o-hydroxyphenyl)]glycine
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 15162-65-9, 15475-97-5, 23648-82-0, 118936-20-2
MF C18 H20 N2 O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



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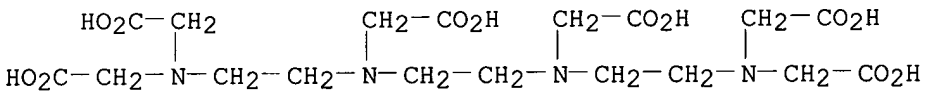
[redacted]

RN 869-52-3 REGISTRY
CN 3,6,9,12-Tetraazatetradecanedioic acid, 3,6,9,12-tetrakis(carboxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Acetic acid, [ethylenebis[[(carboxymethyl)imino]ethylenenitrilo]]tetra- (6CI, 7CI)
CN Glycine, N,N'-ethylenebis[N-[2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]ethyl]- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (Triethylenetetraamino)hexaacetic acid
CN Triethylenetetramine-N,N,N',N'',N''',N'''-hexaacetic acid
CN Triethylenetetraminehexaacetic acid
CN **TTHA**
CN [Ethylenebis[[(carboxymethyl)imino]ethylenenitrilo]]tetraacetic acid
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 20261-67-0
MF C18 H30 N4 O12
CI COM
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



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     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, KOSMET, CEN, JAPIO, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:58:01
     ON 19 OCT 2003
L1      1404831 S METHANOL OR METHYL ALCOHOL OR CARBINOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL OR ET

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:02:56 ON 19 OCT 2003
L2            3 S EDDHA/CN OR TTHA/CN OR DTPA/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, KOSMET, CEN, JAPIO, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:03:24
     ON 19 OCT 2003

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:03:32 ON 19 OCT 2003
                SET SMARTSELECT ON
L3           SEL L2 1- CHEM :      62 TERMS
                SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, KOSMET, CEN, JAPIO, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:03:33
     ON 19 OCT 2003
L4         23226 S L3/BI
L5          1169 S L1 (100A) L4
L6           630 S L5 AND (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BAC
L7           626 DUP REM L6 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8            39 S L5 (100A) (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:17:06 ON 19 OCT 2003

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, KOSMET, CEN, JAPIO, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:24:43
     ON 19 OCT 2003
L9           588 S L7 NOT L8
L10       202048 S (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID?
L11           14 S L10 AND L9

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:27:57 ON 19 OCT 2003

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, KOSMET, CEN, JAPIO, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:37:16
     ON 19 OCT 2003
L12 relevant  574 S L9 NOT L11
L13       230416 S (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID?
L14        28391 S (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID?
L15           80 S L14 AND L12

=> d que l8; d que l11; d que l15
L1      1404831 SEA METHANOL OR METHYL ALCOHOL OR CARBINOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL OR
                ETHANOL OR ALCOHOL OR C2H5OH OR ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL OR ISOPROPANO
                L OR 2 PROPANOL OR BUTYL ALCOHOL OR BUTANOL OR ISOBUTYL
                ALCOHOL OR ISOBUTANOL
L2            3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY EDDHA/CN OR TTHA/CN OR DTPA/CN
L3              SEL  L2 1- CHEM :      62 TERMS
L4        23226 SEA L3/BI
L5         1169 SEA L1 (100A) L4
L8           39 SEA L5 (100A) (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL?
                OR BACTERICID? OR MICROBICID? OR (ANTI (W) (BACTERIAL OR
                MICROBIAL)) OR DISINFECT? OR STERIL? OR DEODOR? OR DEODOUR? OR
                MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?)



L1      1404831 SEA METHANOL OR METHYL ALCOHOL OR CARBINOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL OR
                ETHANOL OR ALCOHOL OR C2H5OH OR ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL OR ISOPROPANO
                L OR 2 PROPANOL OR BUTYL ALCOHOL OR BUTANOL OR ISOBUTYL
                ALCOHOL OR ISOBUTANOL
L2            3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY EDDHA/CN OR TTHA/CN OR DTPA/CN
L3              SEL  L2 1- CHEM :      62 TERMS
L4        23226 SEA L3/BI
L5         1169 SEA L1 (100A) L4
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REVIEWED ONLINE NOTHING PARTICULAR

L6	630	SEA L5 AND (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID? OR MICROBICID? OR (ANTI (W) (BACTERIAL OR MICROBIAL)) OR DISINFECT? OR STERIL? OR DEODOR? OR DEODOUR? OR MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?)
L7	626	DUP REM L6 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8	39	SEA L5 (100A) (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID? OR MICROBICID? OR (ANTI (W) (BACTERIAL OR MICROBIAL)) OR DISINFECT? OR STERIL? OR DEODOR? OR DEODOUR? OR MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?)
L9	588	SEA L7 NOT L8
L10	202048	SEA (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID? OR MICROBICID? OR (ANTI (W) (BACTERIAL OR MICROBIAL)) OR DISINFECT? OR STERIL? OR DEODOR? OR DEODOUR? OR MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?)/TI
L11	14	SEA L10 AND L9

L1	1404831	SEA METHANOL OR METHYL ALCOHOL OR CARBINOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL OR ETHANOL OR ALCOHOL OR C2H5OH OR ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR 2 PROPANOL OR BUTYL ALCOHOL OR BUTANOL OR ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL OR ISOBUTANOL
L2	3	SEA FILE=REGISTRY EDDHA/CN OR TTHA/CN OR DTPA/CN
L3		SEL L2 1- CHEM : 62 TERMS
L4	23226	SEA L3/BI
L5	1169	SEA L1 (100A) L4
L6	630	SEA L5 AND (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID? OR MICROBICID? OR (ANTI (W) (BACTERIAL OR MICROBIAL)) OR DISINFECT? OR STERIL? OR DEODOR? OR DEODOUR? OR MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?)
L7	626	DUP REM L6 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8	39	SEA L5 (100A) (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID? OR MICROBICID? OR (ANTI (W) (BACTERIAL OR MICROBIAL)) OR DISINFECT? OR STERIL? OR DEODOR? OR DEODOUR? OR MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?)
L9	588	SEA L7 NOT L8
L10	202048	SEA (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID? OR MICROBICID? OR (ANTI (W) (BACTERIAL OR MICROBIAL)) OR DISINFECT? OR STERIL? OR DEODOR? OR DEODOUR? OR MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?)/TI
L11	14	SEA L10 AND L9
L12	574	SEA L9 NOT L11
L14	28391	SEA (ANTIMICROBIAL? OR ANTISEPT? OR ANTIBACTERIAL? OR BACTERICID? OR MICROBICID? OR (ANTI (W) (BACTERIAL OR MICROBIAL)) OR DISINFECT? OR STERIL? OR DEODOR? OR DEODOUR? OR MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?) (25A) L1
L15	80	SEA L14 AND L12

=> d 1-39 bib ab kwic

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 39 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2003-617985 [58] WPIDS
DNC C2003-168521
TI Solid or agglomerated carpet or upholstery cleaning composition comprises active oxygen compound, surfactant and builder.
DC D25 E19 P43
IN LEVITT, M; OLSON, K E; SMITH, K R
PA (LEVI-I) LEVITT M; (OLSO-I) OLSON K E; (SMIT-I) SMITH K R; (ECON) ECOLAB INC
CYC 97
PI WO 2003048288 A2 20030612 (200358)* EN 75p
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
US 2003139310 A1 20030724 (200358)
ADT WO 2003048288 A2 WO 2002-US38109 20021126; US 2003139310 A1 CIP of US 2001-923931 20010807, Provisional US 2001-334460P 20011130, US 2002-299536 20021118
PRAI US 2002-299536 20021118; US 2001-334460P 20011130; US 2001-923931 20010807
AB WO2003048288 A UPAB: 20030910
NOVELTY - A solid or agglomerated carpet or upholstery cleaning composition comprises (wt.%) active oxygen compound (30-80), surfactant (1-15) and builder (5-60).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of cleaning carpet or upholstery by applying an aqueous preparation of the composition.
USE - The composition is used for cleaning carpet; upholstery made from fiber, yarn or fabric; other textiles; rugs; and/or other floor coverings. It can be used for manual or machine cleaning of carpet or upholstery.
ADVANTAGE - The composition reduces the level of micro-insects such as dust mites in carpet or upholstery. Cleaning action of the composition begins as soon as it is applied. For heavily soiled areas it is often not necessary to pre-spot or pre-spray the area before cleaning, resulting in a significant reduction in labor over the present practice of prespotting stains, followed by pre-spraying heavily soiled areas followed by extracting the entire surface. The composition caused a more than 3-log reduction in bacterial population.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the amount of peroxide remaining in a liquid composition after aging.
Dwg.6/6
TECH. . .
an inorganic and/or organic active oxygen compound. It may comprise a nonionic, amphoteric and/or anionic surfactant. The nonionic surfactant comprises **alcohol** ethoxylate, **alcohol** propoxylate and/or **alcohol** ethoxylate-propoxylate. It comprises a The composition is a solid, powder or paste at 20 degrees C. It comprises phosphonate, condensed. . . hydrogen phosphate and/or alkali metal hydrogen sulfate. The phosphonate comprises amino tri(methylene phosphonic) acid; 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid; diethylenetriaminepenta(methylene phosphonic)acid; alanine-N,N-diacetic acid; **diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid** and/or their salts. The aminocarboxylate comprises EDTA. The cleaning composition may comprises alkalinity source, acidity source, cleaning enzyme, hardening agent, solubility modifier, detergent filler, defoamer, **antimicrobial** agent, a precipitation threshold agent or system, aesthetic enhancing agent, effervescent agent and/or activator for the active oxygen compound. The. . .

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 39 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2003-586881 [55] WPIDS
DNN N2003-467385 DNC C2003-158706
TI Feminine wipe for treatment of vaginitis comprises absorbent substrate impregnated with liquid composition comprising solvent, odor controlling agent, emulsifier, preservative, antiseptic, chelating agent, and acidifier.
DC A96 D22 E19 F07 P32
IN RIZVI, S
PA (RIZV-I) RIZVI S
CYC 100
PI WO 2003051227 A2 20030626 (200355)* EN 9p
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
ADT WO 2003051227 A2 WO 2002-US38967 20021206
PRAI US 2001-339399P 20011214
AB WO2003051227 A UPAB: 20030828
NOVELTY - Providing a systematic treatment of vaginitis to inhibit bacterial growth and other odor-causing and infectious organisms in the genital area.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Feminine wipe for treatment of vaginitis comprises an absorbent substrate impregnated with a liquid composition comprising a predominant amount of solvent, 4-6 vol.% odor controlling agent, 0.4-0.6 vol.% emulsifier, 0.15-0.25 vol.% preservative, 0.15-0.25 vol.% antiseptic, 0.04-0.06 vol.% chelating agent, and 0.04-0.06 vol.% acidifier.
USE - The feminine wipe is used for the treatment of vaginitis by applying the liquid composition impregnated on an absorbent substrate to the effected area of the body, i.e. the human female genitalia (claimed). It is used to inhibit bacterial growth and other odor causing and infectious organisms in the genital area.
ADVANTAGE - The combination of ingredients of the composition has a synergistic effect resulting in symptomatic relief of vaginitis in women.
Dwg.0/0
TECH UPTX: 20030828
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The solvent is water, xylene, ethoxydiglycol, **alcohol**, or propylene glycol.
The odor controlling agent is potassium alum, aluminum citrate, aluminum bromohydrate, saccharomyces ferment, or dichlorophene.
The emulsifier. . . alkoxylated alcohols, or octoxynol-9.
The preservatives include alpha hydroxy acids, alkyl parabens, imidazolidinyl urea, propyl benzoate, or potassium sorbate.
The **antiseptic** includes essential oils, alpha-bisabolol, aluminum diacetate, chlorothymol, or cetylpyridinium chloride.
The chelating agent includes trisodium phosphate, sodium oxalate, **pentetic acid**, bismuth citrate, or disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA).
The acidifiers include citric acid, acetic acid, ascorbic acid, glycolic acid, or. . .

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 39 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2002-147473 [19] WPIDS
DNC C2002-045648
TI Aqueous phenolate formulation with low freezing point, used as preservative, e.g. in suspensions for metal working, paper production or in paint, contains phenolate, crystallisation inhibitor and optional biocide.
DC A60 C03 D22 E19 G02 H07 P34
IN BURI, M; SCHWARZENTRUBER, P

PA (OMYA) OMYA AG
CYC 45
PI WO 2001085659 A1 20011115 (200219)* DE 48p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
W: AT AU BA BG BR CA CN CO CZ DE DK ES FI GB HR HU ID IN JP KR MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SE SI SK TR US YU
AU 2001065907 A 20011120 (200219)
DE 10027588 A1 20011122 (200219)
NO 2002005400 A 20021202 (200309)
EP 1283822 A1 20030219 (200321) DE
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI TR
SK 2002001742 A3 20030401 (200331)
KR 2003001481 A 20030106 (200332)
BR 2001010780 A 20030506 (200334)
CZ 2002004072 A3 20030514 (200337)
ADT WO 2001085659 A1 WO 2001-EP4729 20010426; AU 2001065907 A AU 2001-65907 20010426; DE 10027588 A1 DE 2000-10027588 20000602; NO 2002005400 A WO 2001-EP4729 20010426, NO 2002-5400 20021111; EP 1283822 A1 EP 2001-943291 20010426, WO 2001-EP4729 20010426; SK 2002001742 A3 WO 2001-EP4729 20010426, SK 2002-1742 20010426; KR 2003001481 A KR 2002-715159 20021112; BR 2001010780 A BR 2001-10780 20010426, WO 2001-EP4729 20010426; CZ 2002004072 A3 WO 2001-EP4729 20010426, CZ 2002-4072 20010426
FDT AU 2001065907 A Based on WO 2001085659; EP 1283822 A1 Based on WO 2001085659; SK 2002001742 A3 Based on WO 2001085659; BR 2001010780 A Based on WO 2001085659; CZ 2002004072 A3 Based on WO 2001085659
PRAI DE 2000-10027588 20000602; DE 2000-10023458 20000512
AB WO 200185659 A UPAB: 20020321
NOVELTY - Aqueous, phenolate-containing liquid formulations (I) with a freezing point of -10 deg. C or below, containing
(a) 50-80 wt% phenolate(s) and
(b) 0.1-10 wt% crystallisation inhibitor(s), with water and optionally other components with a biocidal and/or biocide-promoting action.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for
(i) aqueous suspensions or dispersions of minerals and/or fillers and/or pigments and/or natural or synthetic binders and/or cooling lubricants, containing a formulation (I) as described above;
(ii) a method for the production of (I) by dissolving phenolic compounds in a solution of neutralizing agent in water and then adding inhibitor(s) (b), or by dissolving the phenol in a mixture of water, neutralizing agent and (b).
USE - As preservatives in aqueous suspensions or dispersions of minerals and/or fillers and/or pigments and/or natural or synthetic binders and/or cooling lubricants, especially in the metal-working industry, in paper production and paper coating, in water-borne varnish and in paint; also as preservatives and/or caustic agents in the wood working industry and/or in forestry (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - Liquid, mainly water-borne phenolate formulations with a low freezing point, suitable for use under low-temperature conditions.
Dwg.0/0
TECH. . .
potassium and lithium salts.
Preferred Inhibitors: Aliphatic glycols such as ethylene, monopropylene and/or diethylene glycol, and/or aliphatic alcohols such as **methanol**, **ethanol**, n- or iso-propanol, isomers of **butanol** and/or pentanol, and/or aromatic alcohols such as benzyl **alcohol**, 2-phenylethanol, 3-phenylpropan-1-ol and/or 1-phenylpropan-2-ol.
Preferred Additives: Additional **microbicides** comprise metal-organic compounds and/or quaternary ammonium compounds, especially di-coco-methyl-benzyl-ammonium chloride and/or tributyltin benzoate and/or N-tallow-1,3-diaminopropane; auxiliary microbiocidal agents comprise complexing agents and/or antioxidants, especially NTA, EDTA and/or

DTPA and/or 2-phosphono-1,2,4-butanetricarboxylic acid, preferably in amounts of 0.05-1 wt%.
Preferred Formulations: Formulations containing 50-75 (preferably 55-70, more preferably 60-70 or. . .

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 39 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2001-496778 [54] WPIDS
DNC C2001-149197
TI Antimicrobial composition useful as deodorant comprises transition metal chelator anion and organic protonated or quaternary hydroxylated amine cation.
DC B05 D21 E19
IN JOHNSON, P A; LANDA, A S; MAKIN, S A; MCMILLAN, I R
PA (JOHN-I) JOHNSON P A; (LAND-I) LANDA A S; (MAKI-I) MAKIN S A; (MCMI-I) MCMILLAN I R; (HIND-N) HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD; (UNIL) UNILEVER NV; (UNIL) UNILEVER PLC
CYC 95
PI WO 2001052805 A1 20010726 (200154)* EN 52p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
US 2001033854 A1 20011025 (200170)
AU 2001023729 A 20010731 (200171)
EP 1248591 A1 20021016 (200276) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
BR 2001007657 A 20021119 (200305)
CN 1395483 A 20030205 (200334)
ZA 2002005190 A 20030827 (200362) 72p
ADT WO 2001052805 A1 WO 2001-EP118 20010108; US 2001033854 A1 US 2001-764734 20010117; AU 2001023729 A AU 2001-23729 20010108; EP 1248591 A1 EP 2001-900136 20010108, WO 2001-EP118 20010108; BR 2001007657 A BR 2001-7657 20010108, WO 2001-EP118 20010108; CN 1395483 A CN 2001-803810 20010108; ZA 2002005190 A ZA 2002-5190 20020627
FDT AU 2001023729 A Based on WO 2001052805; EP 1248591 A1 Based on WO 2001052805; BR 2001007657 A Based on WO 2001052805
PRAI GB 2000-1133 20000118; GB 2000-1132 20000118
AB WO 200152805 A UPAB: 20010924
NOVELTY - Antimicrobial composition (A) containing a transition metal chelator anion and an organic protonated or quaternary hydroxylated amine cation.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Antimicrobial composition comprises a carrier material and a transition metal chelator salt comprising a transition metal chelator anion and an organic cation comprising a protonated or quaternary amine (not triisopropanolamine) optionally containing 1-3 OH groups per N-substituent and at least one N-substituent comprising a 1-10C terminal hydrocarbyl group.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the preparation of (A) by dissolving the transition metal chelator salt in an organic solvent.
ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial.
A **deodorant** spray (X) containing (in wt.%): **diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid** (0.5), 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (0.37), isopropyl myristate (0.33), CAP40 propellant (35) and **ethanol** (to 100) was used on the axillae of 50 volunteers, and a comparison of **malodors** was made with a control **deodorant** without the chelating salt. After 24 hours the **malodor** intensities were 2.01 for (X) and 2.36 (control).
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Microbe transition metal uptake inhibitor.
USE - Useful as a deodorant applied on the body or on clothes and for delivering enhanced fragrance intensity.
ADVANTAGE - The composition has prolonged antimicrobial and deodorant

activity. Its low water content allows a dry aerosol to be made, avoiding a wet sensation on application. The absence of water can also prevent valve-blocking and the caking of suspended solids.
Dwg.0/0

AB . . .
for the preparation of (A) by dissolving the transition metal chelator salt in an organic solvent.
ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial.
A **deodorant** spray (X) containing (in wt.%): **diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid** (0.5), 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (0.37), isopropyl myristate (0.33), CAP40 propellant (35) and **ethanol** (to 100) was used on the axillae of 50 volunteers, and a comparison of **malodors** was made with a control **deodorant** without the chelating salt. After 24 hours the **malodor** intensities were 2.01 for (X) and 2.36 (control).
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Microbe transition metal uptake inhibitor.
USE -. . .

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 39 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1985-094436 [16] WPIDS
DNC C1985-040846
TI Meta-stable laundry pre-spotting compsn. - comprises a chelating agent, at least one surfactant, a solvent and water.
DC D25 E19
IN GIPP, M M
PA (JOHS) JOHNSON & SON INC S C
CYC 15
PI EP 137474 A 19850417 (198516)* EN 21p
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
AU 8434080 A 19850418 (198523)
JP 60101198 A 19850605 (198529)
US 4530781 A 19850723 (198532)
CA 1227714 A 19871006 (198744)
ADT EP 137474 A EP 1984-111985 19841005; JP 60101198 A JP 1984-211555 19841011; US 4530781 A US 1983-541202 19831012
PRAI US 1983-541202 19831012
AB EP 137474 A UPAB: 19930925
Compsn. (I) comprises 0.25-10 wt% of a chelating agent (A), 1-35 wt% of at least one nonionic surfactant (B), where (B) has an HLB such that the combined HLB for all surfactants present is between 9 to 13, 5-60 wt% of a solvent (C) and water. (I) has a pH of 4.5-12.2.
USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) is useful as a liq. prespotting compsn., which is suitable for dispersing from pump spray or squeeze bottles. (I) has cleaning properties equal to or better than non-aqueous solvent contq. compsns. (I) has good oily stain removal under most conditions encountered in the home laundry.
0/0

ABEQ. . .
9-13; (c) 5-6 wt.% of solvent in opt. mixt.; and (d) water; pH 4.5-12.2.
Cpd. (a) comprises EDTA salt, **diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid** salt, (N-hydroethyl) ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, and/or nitrilotriacetic acid; (b) comprises ethoxylated nonylphenol, ethoxylated actylphenol, ethoxylated sec. fatty **alcohol**, ethoxylated prim fatty **alcohol**, ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid ester, and/or sorbitan fatty acid ester; and (c) comprises isoparaffinic hydrocarbon, **deodorised** kerosene, mineral spirit, terpene, chlorinated hydrocarbon, and/or isoparaffinic hydrocarbon mixed with less than 5% of terpene chlorinated hydrocarbon, aromatic, and/or. . .

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:251531 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES

Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003176320 A1 20030918
AI US 2003-354431 A1 20030130 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Donald W. Wyatt, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., Suite 400, 501 Elliott Avenue West, Seattle, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2296
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/mI) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:238349 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David, Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003166507 A1 20030904
AI US 2002-300031 A1 20021120 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-153818, filed on 24 May 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6515017 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-530601, filed on 11 Jan 2001, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FOLEY AND LARDNER, SUITE 500, 3000 K STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20007
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2516
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine.

Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.

DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 1 5 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:213170 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003147807 A1 20030807
AI US 2002-310331 A1 20021205 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Donald W. Wyatt, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., Suite 400, 501 Elliott Avenue West, Seattle, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 139
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2645
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.

DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:194982 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003134793 A1 20030717
AI US 2002-282570 A1 20021028 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED,
Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104,
filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Donald W. Wyatt, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., Suite 400, 501 Elliott Avenue,
Seattle, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2321
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel
formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble
polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or -lysine. Also
disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors,
auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments
include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh
muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the
DTPA-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2
wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20
and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was
initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume
of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume)
with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of
injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv.
paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter
(Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute
alcohol:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG
solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies.
Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:188548 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003130341 A1 20030710
AI US 2002-298375 A1 20021118 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED,
Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104,
filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Donald W. Wyatt, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., Suite 400, 501 Elliott Avenue

West, Seattle, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2279
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:188385 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel dervatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003130178 A1 20030710
AI US 2002-298327 A1 20021118 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Donald W. Wyatt, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., Suite 400, 501 Elliott Avenue West, Seattle, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2363
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was

initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:188377 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003130170 A1 20030710
AI US 2002-298349 A1 20021118 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Donald W. Wyatt, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., Suite 400, 501 Elliott Avenue West, Seattle, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2348
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:180228 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2003124055 A1 20030703
AI US 2002-310511 A1 20021205 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Donald W. Wyatt, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., Suite 400, 501 Elliott Avenue West, Seattle, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 98
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2464
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:166660 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003114518 A1 20030619
AI US 2002-243045 A1 20020912 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DONALD W. WYATT, CELL THERAPEUTICS, INC., 501 ELLIOTT AVENUE WEST, #400, SEATTLE, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2318
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble

polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.

DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:166539 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003114397 A1 20030619
AI US 2002-243079 A1 20020912 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DONALD W. WYATT, CELL THERAPEUTICS, INC., 501 ELLIOTT AVENUE WEST, #400, SEATTLE, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 75
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2434
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.

DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies.

Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:166505 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003114363 A1 20030619
AI US 2002-243080 A1 20020912 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DONALD W. WYATT, CELL THERAPEUTICS, INC., 501 ELLIOTT AVENUE WEST, #400, SEATTLE, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2276
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:165481 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003113335 A1 20030619
AI US 2002-243046 A1 20020912 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION
LREP DONALD W. WYATT, CELL THERAPEUTICS, INC., 501 ELLIOTT AVENUE WEST, #400, SEATTLE, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2319
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:140936 USPATFULL
TI Polynucleotide vaccines expressing codon optimized hiv-1 nef and modified hiv-1 nef
IN Shiver, John W, Chalfont, PA, UNITED STATES
Liang, Xiaoping, Eagleville, PA, UNITED STATES
Fu, Tong-Ming, Lansdale, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003096778 . A1 20030522
AI US 2002-149640 A1 20020613 (10)
WO 2000-US34162 20001215
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MERCK AND CO INC, P O BOX 2000, RAHWAY, NJ, 070650907
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2954
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Pharmaceutical compositions which comprise HIV Nef DNA vaccines are disclosed, along with the production and use of these DNA vaccines. The nef-based DNA vaccines of the invention are administered directly introduced into living vertebrate tissue, preferably humans, and express the HIV Nef protein or biologically relevant portions thereof, inducing a cellular immune response which specifically recognizes human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1). The DNA molecules which comprise the open reading frame of these DNA vaccines are synthetic DNA molecules encoding codon optimized HIV-1 Nef and derivatives of optimized HIV-1 Nef, including nef modifications comprising amino terminal leader peptides, removal of the amino terminal myristylation site, and/or modification of the Nef dileucine motif. These modifications may effect wild type characteristics of Nef, such as myristylation and down regulation of host CD4.
DETD . . . even in apparently demetalated solutions. Furthermore, the buffer type, pH, salt concentration, light exposure, as well as the type

of **sterilization** process used to prepare the vials, may be controlled in the formulation to optimize the stability of the DNA vaccine.. . . a salt (NaCl, KCl or LiCl) in the range of 100-200 mM, a metal ion chelator (e.g., EDTA, diethylenetriaminepenta-acetic acid (**DTPA**), malate, inositol hexaphosphate, tripolyphosphate or polyphosphoric acid), a non-reducing free radical scavenger (e.g. **ethanol**, glycerol, methionine or dimethyl sulfoxide) and the highest appropriate DNA concentration in a **sterile** glass vial, packaged to protect the highly purified, nuclease free DNA from light. A particularly preferred formulation which will enhance. . . vector vaccines of the present invention would comprise a Tris-HCl buffer at a pH from about 8.0 to about 9.0; **ethanol** or glycerol at about 3% w/v; EDTA or **DTPA** in a concentration range up to about 5 mM; and NaCl at a concentration from about 50 mM to about. . .

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:106705 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003073617 A1 20030417
AI US 2002-282490 A1 20021028 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-146809, filed on 17 May 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6441025 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Donald W. Wyatt, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., Suite 400, 501 Elliott Avenue West, Seattle, WA, 98119
CLMN Number of Claims: 74
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2509
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:106703 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives

IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, UNITED STATES
Wallace, Sidney, Bellaire, TX, UNITED STATES
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PA Cell Therapeutics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003073615 A1 20030417
AI US 2002-146809 A1 20020517 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FOLEY AND LARDNER, SUITE 500, 3000 K STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20007
CLMN Number of Claims: 51
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2480
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:33504 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel derivatives
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, United States
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, United States
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, United States
Yang, David, Sugar Land, TX, United States
PA PG-TXL Company, L.P., Houston, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6515017 B1 20030204
AI US 2002-153818 20020524 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 530601, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-50662, filed on 30 Mar 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6441025
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Reamer, James H
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 23 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2499
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel

formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.

DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:191145 USPATFULL
TI RADIOLABELING KIT AND BINDING ASSAY
IN CHINN, PAUL, VISTA, CA, UNITED STATES
MORENA, RONALD, EL CAJON, CA, UNITED STATES
LABARRE, MICHAEL, SANDIEGO, CA, UNITED STATES
LEONARD, JOHN E., CARLSBAD, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002102208 A1 20020801
AI US 1999-259337 A1 19990301 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BURNS DOANE SWECKER & MATHIS L L P, POST OFFICE BOX 1404, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22313-1404
CLMN Number of Claims: 82
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 38 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5123
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Antibody binding assays and radiolabeling kits are disclosed for radiolabeling and testing therapeutic antibodies in the commercial setting. In particular, the kits are designed for making and evaluating radiolabeled anti-CD20 conjugates to be used for the treatment and imaging of B cell lymphoma tumors. All kit reagents are sterile and are designed to achieve a high level of antibody radiolabeling and product stability with results which are highly reproducible.
DETD [0405] 5. The septum of the 2B8-MX-**DTPA** vial was wiped with **alcohol**. Using a 3 cc **sterile** syringe, 1.5 mL of 2B8-MX-**DTPA** was transferred to the reaction vial. The vial was mixed by inverting several times.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:126732 USPATFULL
TI Deodorant products
IN Johnson, Paula Ann, Bebington, UNITED KINGDOM
Landa, Andrew Sjaak, Bebington, UNITED KINGDOM
Makin, Stephen Anthony, Bebington, UNITED KINGDOM
McKay, Victoria Anne, Bebington, UNITED KINGDOM
PA Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco, Inc. (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002065249 A1 20020530
US 6503490 B2 20030107
AI US 2001-973343 A1 20011009 (9)
PRAI GB 2000-24689 20001009

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, NJ, 07020
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 919
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention concerns the achievement of a deodorancy benefit upon the human body or upon articles worn in close proximity thereto and involves the application of an anti-microbial product comprising a transition metal chelator and a phenolic or enolic compound that is (a) a transferrin dissociation promoter that operates by aiding the reduction of iron(III) bound to transferrin to iron(II) and/or (b) an anti-oxidant comprising a tert-butylphenol group.
DETD [0073] 0.50 g of **DTPA** was added as a powder to about 64 g of 96% (w/w) **ethanol** (exact amounts are in Table 1). To this mixture was added (dropwise, with stirring) 0.38 g of AMP. The resulting. . . and 0.05 g of BHT in the case of Example 2. The resulting mixture was sealed into a conventional aluminium **deodorant** can, having valve access, and 35 g (.+-.0.2 g) of liquefied propellant (CAP 40, ex Calor) was introduced into the. . .
DETD [0077] The panel employed comprised 50 individuals who had been instructed to use control ethanolic **deodorant** products during the week prior to the test. At the start of the test, panellists were washed with unfragranced soap. . . (Product application was randomised to take into account any left/right bias). Panellists were instructed not to consume spicy food or **alcohol**, and not to wash under their own axillae, during the duration of the test. At least three expert assessors determined. . . procedure was repeated 4 times. At the end of the test the data were analysed using standard statistical techniques.
TABLE 1

DTPA-AMP/BHT vs. Control

Component	Example 1	Example 2	Example A
DTPA (as free acid)	0.50	0.50	0.50
AMP	0.38	0.38	0.38
BHT	0.1	0.05	0
Isopropyl myristate	0.33	0.33	0.33
96% **Ethanol**	63.69	63.74	63.79
CAP40.sup.1	35	35	35
Mean **malodour** intensity	1.67	1.78	1.86

DETD [0082] The **deodorancy** protocol described above was also used to test the performance of Examples 3 and B (see Table 2). These Examples. . . were prepared in a similar manner to Examples 1 and A, with the modifications indicated in the Table.
TABLE 2

Fragranced **DTPA**-AMP/BHT vs. Fragranced Control

Component		Example 3	Example B
DTPA (as free acid)		0.50	0
AMP		0.38	0
BHT		0.1	0
Isopropyl myristate		0.33	0.33
96% **Ethanol**		62.64	63.62
CAP40		35	35
Fragrance		1.05	1.05
Mean **malodour** intensity	5 hour	1.04	1.20
	24 hour	1.48	1.99

DETD [0087] The **deodorancy** protocol described above was also used to compare the performance of Example 1 with that of the comparative examples detailed in Table 3. The new comparative Examples were prepared in a similar manner to comparative example B.

TABLE 3

DTPA-AMP/BHT vs. Controls

Component		Example 1	Example C	Example D
DTPA (as free acid)		0.50	0	0
AMP		0.38	0	0
BHT		0.1	0.1	0
Isopropyl myristate		0.33	0.33	0.33
96% **Ethanol**		63.69	64.57	64.67
CAP 40		35	35	35
Mean **malodour** intensity	5 hour	1.81	1.93	2.04
	10 hour	1.77	2.19	2.26
	24 hour	1.69	2.32	2.34

All components are expressed as weight. . .

DETD [0097] The **deodorancy** protocol described above was also used to compare the performance of Examples 4 and 5 with that of comparative Example E. The results are presented in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Roll-on **Deodorancy** Performance

Component		Example 4	Example 5	Example E
DTPA (as free acid)		1.0	1.0	1.0
AMP		0.76	0.76	0.76
Vanox 1290		0.25	0	0
Tinogard TT		0	0.25	0
Cremaphor RH40		0.5	0.5	0.5
Klucel M		0.65	0.65	0.65
Ethanol (RR)		70	70	70
Water		26.84	26.84	27.09
Mean **malodour** intensity	5 hour	1.56	--	1.95
	24 hour	1.80	--	2.25
	5 hour	--	1.57	1.92
	24 hour	--	1.90	2.22

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:99421 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compounds for inhibiting beta-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis
IN Audia, James E., Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES
Britton, Thomas C., Carmel, IN, UNITED STATES
Droste, James J., Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES
Folmer, Beverly K., Newark, DE, UNITED STATES
Huffman, George W., Carmel, IN, UNITED STATES
Varghese, John, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Latimer, Lee H., Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES
Mabry, Thomas E., Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES
Nissen, Jeffrey S., Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES
Porter, Warren J., Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES
Reel, Jon K., Carmel, IN, UNITED STATES
Thorsett, Eugene D., Moss Beach, CA, UNITED STATES
Tung, Jay S., Belmont, CA, UNITED STATES
Wu, Jing, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
Eid, Clark Norman, Cheshire, CT, UNITED STATES
Scott, William Leonard, Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002052322 A1 20020502

AI US 2001-789487 A1 20010220 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-976289, filed on 21 Nov 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6191166
PRAI US 1996-108166P 19961122 (60)
US 1997-108161P 19970228 (60)
US 1997-98558P 19970228 (60)
US 1997-64859P 19970228 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, LILLY CORPORATE CENTER, DROP CODE 1104, INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46285
CLMN Number of Claims: 89
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 14911
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are compounds which inhibit .beta.-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis, and, accordingly, have utility in treating Alzheimer's disease. Also disclosed pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound which inhibits .beta.-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis as well as methods for treating Alzheimer's disease both prophylactically and therapeutically with such pharmaceutical compositions.

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:217993 USPATFULL
TI Anti-microbial antiperspirant products
IN Landa, Andrew Sjaak, Wirral, Great Britain
Makin, Stephen Anthony, Wirral, Great Britain
McKay, Victoria Anne, Wirral, Great Britain
PI US 2001046479 A1 20011129
AI US 2001-764829 A1 20010117 (9)
PRAI GB 2000-1131 20000118
GB 2000-1130 20000118
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, NJ, 07020
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 829
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Anti-microbial products comprising an antiperspirant active and an amount of transition metal chelator sufficient to enhance the deodorancy performance of said antiperspirant active, are claimed. The transition metal chelator salt improves the anti-microbial performance of the antiperspirant active and the two components can be co-formulated. Particular products are antiperspirant deodorant compositions. Preferred chelator salts have high affinity for iron (III).
DETD [0098] The stick antiperspirant **deodorant** compositions indicated in Table 3 were prepared in the following manner. The stearyl **alcohol**, hydrogenated castor oil, volatile silicone DC245, and PEG-8 distearate were heated under reflux at 85.degree. C., with stirring, until all. . . solids were melted. To the mixture was added Suprafino talc and the antiperspirant salt. For Examples 3 and 4, the **DTPA** and Cosmocil stearate were added at this point. Stirring was continued and the temperature was allowed to fall to 60.degree.. . .
DETD [0099] The **deodorancy** performance of Example 3 and Comparative Example D were assessed using the aforementioned protocol, with the modification of using only 25 panellists and a product dosage of 0.30 g per axilla.
TABLE 3

Stick **Deodorant** Antiperspirants

Component		Example D	3	4
AZAG.sup.1		25.0	25.0	25.0
Suprafino Talc		3.2	3.2	3.2
Stearyl **alcohol**.sup.2		14.0	14.0	14.0
Hydrogenated Castor Oil.sup.3		4.0	4.0	4.0
PEG-8 distearate.sup.4		1.0	1.0	1.0
DTPA		0	1.0	3.0
Cosmocil Stearate.sup.5		0	0.215	0.215
Volatile Silicone DC245.sup.6		to 100	to 100	to 100
Mean **malodour** intensity.sup.7	5 hour	1.60	1.41	--
	24 hour	1.77	1.70	--

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:194449 USPATFULL
TI Anti-microbial compositions
IN Clarkson, Katrin Dagmar, Wirral, Great Britain
Landa, Andrew Sjaak, Wirral, Great Britain
Makin, Stephen Anthony, Wirral, Great Britain
Volker, Axel, Buenos Aires, Argentina
PI US 2001036964 A1 20011101
AI US 2001-764735 A1 20010117 (9)
PRAI GB 2000-1129 20000118
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, NJ, 07020
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1248
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An anti-microbial composition comprising:

(i) a C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 monohydric alcohol carrier fluid, present at a level of at least 25% by weight of the total composition (excluding any volatile propellant present);

(ii) an iron (III) chelator having an iron (III) binding constant of 10.sup.23 or greater;

(iii) a solubility promoter selected from the group consisting of:

(a) water;

(b) an organic amine;

(c) a polyhydric alcohol or derivative thereof;

(d) a volatile propellant having fluorine-carbon or oxygen-carbon bonds;

(e) any combination of (a) to (d).

The transitional metal chelator serves as an active anti-microbial, whilst the carrier fluid-solubility promoter mixture enables the formation of a stable composition. Preferred compositions are homogeneous solutions.

DETD [0093] 0.52 g of **DTPA** was added as a powder to 65.91 g of 960% (w/w) **ethanol**. To this mixture was added (dropwise, with stirring) 0.38 g of AMP. The resulting mixture was stirred, with gentle heating. . . isopropyl myristate was added to the resulting solution and mixed in. The resulting mixture was sealed into a conventional

aluminium **deodorant** can, having valve access, and 36.16 g of liquified propellant (CAP 40, ex Calor) was introduced into the can from. . .

DETD [0097] The panel employed comprised 50 individuals who had been instructed to use control ethanolic **deodorant** products during the week prior to the test. At the start of the test, panellists were washed with unfragranced soap. . . (Product application was randomised to take into account any left/right bias). Panellists were instructed not to consume spicy food or **alcohol**, and not to wash under their own axillae, during the duration of the test. At least three expert assessors determined the intensity of axillary **malodour** at 5 hours and 24 hours after application, scoring the intensity on a scale of 1-5. After each 24 hour. . . procedure was repeated 4 times. At the end of the test, the data were analysed using standard statistical techniques.

TABLE 1

DTPA-AMP salt vs. Control

Component		Example A	Example 1
DTPA.sup.1 (as free acid)		0	0.51
AMP.sup.2		0	0.37
Isopropyl myristate.sup.3		0.33	0.33
CAP40.sup.4		35	35
Ethanol (96%)		to 100	to 100
Mean **malodour** intensity.sup.5	5 hour	2.2	1.86
	24 hour	2.36	2.01

All components are expressed as weight per cent of the total components. . . to form the amine salt of the chelator.

.sup.3Emollient

.sup.4Propellant, proprietary mix of butane, isobutane and propane, ex. Calor.

.sup.5The **malodour** differences between the compositions were significant at the 99% level, after both 5 hours and 24

DETD . . . square cm of axillary skin. At the end of the test, the data were analysed using standard statistical techniques.

TABLE 2

Anti-microbial Results

Component	Example A	Example 2
DTPA (as free acid)	0	0.5
AMP	0	0.38
Isopropyl myristate	0.33	0.33
Butylated hydroxytolunene	0	0.10
CAP40	35	35
Ethanol (96%)	to 100	to 100
Results	(log.sub.10CFU)cm.sup.-2	
Staphylococci spp.	5.63 .+-. 0.74	4.29 .+-. 0.82
Coryneform spp.	4.64 .+-. 1.40. . .	

DETD . . . 1, with the modification that a fragrance material was added to the compositions shortly before introduction into the conventional aluminium **deodorant** cans. The results indicate that the benefit from compositions of the invention is also found in fragrance-containing compositions.

TABLE 3

Fragranced **DTPA**-AMP salt vs. Fragranced Control

Component		Example B	Example 3
DTPA (as free acid)		0	0.5
AMP		0	0.37
Isopropyl myristate		0.33	0.33
Water		2.53	2.49
CAP40		35	35
Fragrance		1.5	1.5
Ethanol		To 100	To 100
Mean **malodour**	5 hour	1.34	1.13
intensity	24 hour	2.07	1.71

DETD [0172] The **deodorancy** protocol previously described was used to compare the performance of Example 27 (vide supra) with that of Comparative Example C,. . . C was prepared in an analogous manner to Example 27.

TABLE 15

Example 27 vs. Control

Component		Example C	Example 27
DTPA (as free acid)		0	0.5
BHT		0	0.1
Fragrance		1.5	1.5
AMP		0	0.25
Cyclohexylamine		0	0.20
Isopropyl myristate		1.0	1.0
Water		0.6	0.6
CAP40		55	55
Ethanol		to 100	to 100
Mean **malodour**	5 hour	0.87	0.71
intensity	24 hour	1.77	1.35

DETD [0177] These results illustrate the excellent **deodorancy** performance achievable using a **deodorant** composition comprising an **ethanol** carrier fluid, **DTPA**, organic amine, and an additional **anti-microbial** agent.

DETD . . . in Table 16 were prepared in a manner analogous to Examples 26 to 32 (with the use of 96% v/v **ethanol** rather than anhydrous **ethanol**). The compositions were applied and assessed in a manner analogous to the previously described **deodorancy** protocol, the only difference being that fragrance intensity in the axillae was assessed, rather than axillary **malodour**.

TABLE 16

Fragrance Intensity Benefit

Component		Example D	Example 47
DTPA (as free acid)		0	0.5
AMP		0	0.38
Isopropyl myristate		0.33	0.33
Water		0.50	0.50
CAP40		35	35
Fragrance		1.85	1.85
BHT		0	0.1
Ethanol (96% v/v)		to 100	to 100
Mean fragrance	5 hour	1.93	2.07
intensity	24 hour	0.24	0.37

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2001:188729 USPATFULL

TI WATER SOLUBLE PACLITAXEL DERIVATIVES
IN LI, CHUN, MISSOURI CITY, TX, United States
WALLACE, SIDNEY, HOUSTON, TX, United States
YU, DONG-FANG, HOUSTON, TX, United States
YANG, DAVID J., SUGAR LAND, TX, United States
PI US 2001034363 A1 20011025
US 6441025 B2 20020827
AI US 1998-50662 A1 19980330 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP RONALD J. KAMIS, FOLEY & LARDNER, 3000 K STREET N.W., SUITE 500, WASHINGTON, DC, 20007-5109
CLMN Number of Claims: 51
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2480
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble polymer such as poly-glutamic acid, poly-aspartic acid or poly-lysine. Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 min of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 elm). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control studies. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:188224 USPATFULL
TI Anti-microbial compositions
IN Johnson, Paula Ann, Wirral, Great Britain
Landa, Andrew Sjaak, Wirral, Great Britain
Makin, Stephen Anthony, Wirral, Great Britain
Mcmillan, Ian Robert, Wirral, Great Britain
PI US 2001033854 A1 20011025
AI US 2001-764734 A1 20010117 (9)
PRAI GB 2000-1133 20000118
GB 2000-1132 20000118
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, NJ, 07020
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1229
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Anti-microbial compositions for use on the outer surface of the human body or on apparel worn in close proximity thereto comprising a carrier material and a salt of a transition metal chelator comprising a

transition metal chelator anion and particular organic cations. The chelator salts possess great formulation flexibility, being compatible with a wide range of other materials, and are believed to function by inhibiting the up-take of essential transition metal nutrients by microbes. Preferred chelators have high affinity for iron (III).

DETD [0075] 0.52 g of **DTPA** was added as a powder to 65.91 g of 96% (w/w) **ethanol**. To this mixture was added (dropwise, with stirring) 0.38 g of AMP. The resulting mixture was stirred, with gentle heating. . . isopropyl myristate was added to the resulting solution and mixed in. The resulting mixture was sealed into a conventional aluminium **deodorant** can, having valve access, and 36 g (.+-.0.2 g) of liquefied propellant (CAP 40, ex Calor) was introduced into the. . .

DETD [0077] The panel employed comprised 50 individuals who had been instructed to use control ethanolic **deodorant** products during the week prior to the test. At the start of the test, panellists were washed with unfragranced soap. . . (Product application was randomised to take into account any left/right bias). Panellists were instructed not to consume spicy food or **alcohol**, and not to wash under their own axillae, during the duration of the test. At least three expert assessors determined. . . procedure was repeated 4 times. At the end of the test the data were analysed using standard statistical techniques.

TABLE 1

DTPA-AMP salt vs. Control

Component	Example A	Example 1
DTPA.sup.1 (as free acid)	0	0.5
AMP.sup.2	0	0.37
Isopropyl myristate.sup.3	0.33	0.33
CAP40.sup.4	35	35
Ethanol (96%)	to 100	to 100
Mean **malodour** 5 hour	2.2	1.86
intensity.sup.5 24 hour	2.36	2.01

All components are expressed as weight per cent of the total components. . . to form the amine salt of the chelator.

.sup.3Emollient.

.sup.4Propellant, proprietary mix of butane, isobutane and propane, ex. Calor.

.sup.5The **malodour** differences between the compositions were significant at the 99% level, after both 5 hours and 24 hours. (Minimum differences required. . .

DETD . . . square cm of axillary skin. At the end of the test, the data were analysed using standard statistical techniques.

TABLE 2

Anti-microbial Results

Component	Example A	Example 2
DTPA (as free acid)	0	0.5
AMP	0	0.38
Isopropyl myristate	0.33	0.33
Butylated hydroxytolunene	0	0.10
CAP40	35	35
Ethanol (96%)	to 100	to 100
Results	(log.sub.10CFU)	cm.sup.-2
Staphylococci spp.	5.63	4.29
Coryneform spp.	4.64	3.46
Total Aerobic bacteria. . .		

DETD [0084] The **deodorancy** protocol described above was also used to test the performance of Examples B and 3 (see Table 3). These

Examples. . . 1, with the modification that a fragrance material was added to the compositions shortly before introduction into the conventional aluminium **deodorant** cans.

TABLE 3

Fragranced **DTPA**-AMP salt vs. Fragranced Control

Component		Example B	Example 3
DTPA (as free acid)		0	0.5
AMP		0	0.37
Isopropyl myristate		0.33	0.33
Water		2.53	2.49
Ethanol		60.64	59.81
CAP40		35	35
Fragrance		1.5	1.5
Mean **malodour** intensity	5 hour	1.34	1.13
	24 hour	2.07	1.71

DETD [0098] The following experiments were performed to illustrate the improved **deodorancy** performance of compositions comprising chelator-amine salts of the invention and an additional cationic **anti-microbial** agent. The performance of the compositions was assessed using **deodorancy** tests performed in accordance with the protocol described under "**Deodorancy** Test 1", with the amendment that products were dosed as roll-ons, with a dosage of 0.3 g per application. Comparative Example P (see Table 4A) was prepared in the following manner. 1.0 g of **DTPA** (as the free acid) was added to 30 g of water. The pH was adjusted to about 7.0 by dropwise. . . poly(hexamethylenebiguanide) chloride (PHMBC) was then added to this solution. 0.65 g of hydroxypropylcellulose (HPC) was added to 60 g of **ethanol** whilst shearing at a speed of about 8000 rpm on a Silverson L4RT mixer (ex. Silverson, Chesham, Bucks.). A homogenous. . . of fragrance oil was then added with stirring. The ethanolic HPC solution was then mixed with the aqueous solution of **DTPA** and the total weight adjusted to 100 g with water.

DETD [0099] Comparative Example O (see Table 5A) was prepared in a similar manner, with the omission of the **DTPA** and sodium hydroxide solution.

TABLE 5A

PHMBC vs. PHMBC/**DTPA** (sodium salt)

Component		Example O	Example P
PHMBC.sup.1		0.1	0.1
Na.sub.3DTPA.sup.2		0	1.15
Ethanol		60	60
HPC.sup.3		0.65	0.65
Fragrance		1.5	1.5
Water		to 100	to 100
Mean **malodour** intensity.sup.4	5 hour	1.38	1.44
	24 hour	1.86	2.05

All components are expressed as weight per cent of the total composition.. .

.sup.1Poly(hexamethylenebiguanide) chloride, Cosmocil CQ ex Zeneca PLC.

.sup.2DTPA trisodium salt, prepared as in Example 2.

.sup.3Hydroxypropylcellulose, Klucel, ex Hercules.

.sup.4The **malodour** difference between the compositions was significant at the 95% level after 24 hours. (Minimum differences required for significance at the. . .

DETD [0100] The results in Table 5A indicate that addition of **DTPA** trisodium salt to a composition also comprising PHMBC and **ethanol** leads to a poorer **deodorancy** performance.

DETD [0103] Comparative Example Q (see table 5B) was prepared in a similar manner, with the omission of the **DTPA** and AMP.

TABLE 5B

PHMBS vs. PHMBS/**DTPA** (AMP salt)

Component		Example Q	Example 17
PHMBS		0.043	0.043
DTPA		0	1.0
AMP		0	0.8
Ethanol		60	60
HPC		0.65	0.65
Water		to 100	to 100
Mean **malodour** intensity	5 hour	1.94	1.75
	24 hour	2.09	1.92

DETD [0105] The results in Table 5B indicate that addition of **DTPA** /AMP salt to a **deodorant** composition also comprising **ethanol** and PHMBS leads to an improved **deodorancy** performance. The improved **deodorancy** benefit is the result of an improved **anti-microbial** benefit.

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:173783 USPATFULL
TI Functional characterization of genes
IN Briggs, Steven P., Johnston, IA, United States
Meeley, Robert B., Des Moines, IA, United States
PA Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Des Moines, IA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6300542 B1 20011009
AI US 1999-317378 19990524 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-835638, filed on 10 Apr 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5962764 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-262056, filed on 17 Jun 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary
LREP Ran, David B.Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 817
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Insertions into a gene of known sequence can be generated by crossing two parent plants, one of which contains a transposable element, to produce F.sub.1 progeny plants in which the insertion is detected by means of a PCR. F.sub.1 progeny plants containing such an insertion are self-fertilized to produce F.sub.2 progeny which are homozygous for the insertion. The function of a gene disabled by the insertion can be ascertained from a comparison of the phenotype of the F.sub.2 progeny with a parental phenotype. Large numbers of F.sub.1 progeny can be tested simultaneously for the presence of insertions. A collection of F.sub.2 seed can be stored and used for phenotype comparison when an insertion is detected.
DETD . . . .mu.l of extraction buffer was added to each tube. The extraction buffer consisted of 0.2 M trisodium citrate, 0.01 M **DTPA** (**diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid**) (free acid), 0.8 M LiCl, 0.5% PEG (polyethylene glycol 8000), and 0.005M o-phenanthroline monohydrate. DNA extraction buffer was **sterile** filtered before use, and stored in dark plastic without a stir bar at 4.degree. C. The tubes were resealed, shaken. . . The plates were then centrifuged for 15 minutes at 4000 rpm. A storage plate was then prepared containing 120 .mu.l **isopropanol**. 200 .mu.l of the supernatant from the spun sample tubes was then added to 120 .mu.l of

the isopropanol. The. . .

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:112372 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel prodrugs
IN Li, Chun, Missouri City, TX, United States
Wallace, Sidney, Houston, TX, United States
Yu, Dong-Fang, Houston, TX, United States
Yang, David J., Sugar Land, TX, United States
PA PG-TXL Company L.P., Houston, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6262107 B1 20010717
AI US 1999-346263 19990701 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-815104, filed on 11 Mar 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5977163
PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hartley, Michael G.
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1251
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble chelator, polyethylene glycol or polymer such as poly (1-glutamic acid) or poly (1-aspartic acid). Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and for prediction of paclitaxel uptake by tumors and radiolabeled DTPA-paclitaxel tumor imaging. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 minutes of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered thiough a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control experiments. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:48108 USPATFULL
TI Compounds for inhibiting .beta.-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis
IN Wu, Jing, San Mateo, CA, United States
Tung, Jay S., Belmont, CA, United States
Thorsett, Eugene D., Moss Beach, CA, United States
Reel, Jon K., Carmel, IN, United States
Porter, Warren J., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Nissen, Jeffrey S., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Mabry, Thomas E., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Latimer, Lee H., Oakland, CA, United States
John, Varghese, San Francisco, CA, United States
Folmer, Beverly K., Newark, DE, United States
Droste, James J., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Britton, Thomas C., Carmel, IN, United States
Audia, James E., Indianapolis, IN, United States

PA Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6211235 B1 20010403
AI US 1998-164448 19980930 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-976289, filed on 21 Nov 1997
PRAI US 1996-108166P 19961122 (60)
US 1997-64859P 19970228 (60)
US 1997-98558P 19970228 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Killos, Paul J.
LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 14056
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are compounds which inhibit .beta.-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis, and, accordingly, have utility in treating Alzheimer's disease. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound which inhibits .beta.-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis.

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:25931 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compounds for inhibiting .beta.-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis
IN Audia, James E., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Britton, Thomas C., Carmel, IN, United States
Droste, James J., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Folmer, Beverly K., Newark, DE, United States
Huffman, George W., Carmel, IN, United States
Varghese, John, San Francisco, CA, United States
Latimer, Lee H., Oakland, CA, United States
Mabry, Thomas E., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Nissen, Jeffrey S., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Porter, Warren J., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Reel, Jon K., Carmel, IN, United States
Thorsett, Eugene D., Moss Beach, CA, United States
Tung, Jay S., Belmont, CA, United States
Wu, Jing, San Mateo, CA, United States
Eid, Clark Norman, Cheshire, CT, United States
Scott, William Leonard, Indianapolis, IN, United States
PA Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6191166 B1 20010220
AI US 1997-976289 19971121 (8)
PRAI US 1996-108166P 19961122 (60)
US 1997-64859P 19970228 (60)
US 1997-108161P 19970228 (60)
US 1997-698556P 19970228 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Killos, Paul J.
LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 12827
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are compounds which inhibit .beta.-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis, and, accordingly, have utility in treating

Alzheimer's disease. Also disclosed pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound which inhibits .beta.-amyloid peptide release and/or its synthesis as well as methods for treating Alzheimer's disease both prophylactically and therapeutically with such pharmaceutical compositions.

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:174775 USPATFULL
TI Hydrophilic graft polymer, production process therefor, composition containing the polymer, and use thereof
IN Yamaguchi, Shigeru, Yao, Japan
Takagi, Masahito, Ibaraki, Japan
Saeki, Takuya, Suita, Japan
PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6166149 20001226
AI US 1997-993673 19971216 (8)
PRAI JP 1996-351645 19961227
JP 1997-219625 19970814
JP 1997-234674 19970829
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Buttner, David
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1716
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides: 1) a composition comprising a hydrophilic graft polymer of 60 to 98 wt %, a polyether compound of 20 to 40 wt %, and an unsaturated carboxylic acid type polymer of 0 to 5 wt %; 2) a polymer which is obtained by graft-polymerizing a monoethylenically unsaturated monomer onto a polyether compound having a repeating unit of --RCH--CH.sub.2 --O-- of 30 mol % or more of the polyether compound, and has a purity of at least 75%; and 3) a scale inhibitor comprising a polymer which is obtained by graft-polymerizing a monoethylenically unsaturated monomer onto a polyether compound having ethylene oxide of 80 mol % or more as a structural unit, and has a hydroxyl group value of 30 mgKOH/g or more and an acid value of 200 mgKOH/g or more.
SUMM . . . copolymer, acrylic acid/allyl alcohol copolymer, acrylic acid/hydroxymethacrylate copolymer, maleic acid/ethylenesulfonic acid copolymer, maleic acid/styrene copolymer, maleic acid/pentene copolymer, maleic acid/allyl **alcohol** copolymer, maleic acid/ethylene copolymer, maleic acid/butadiene copolymer, acrylic acid polymer, maleic acid polymer, aspartic acid polymer, or glyoxylic acid type. . . phosphonic acid, or phosphonobutane tricarboxylic acid; metal salts, such as zinc, chromium, or manganese; anticorrosives; alga preventing agents; preservatives; antimolds; **antibacterial** agents; slime controlling agents; chelating agents, such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (**DTPA**), hydroxyiminodisuccinic acid (HIDS), iminodisuccinic acid (IDS), or citric acid; can lubricants; deoxidizers; sludge dispersants; and carry-over preventing agents can be. . .
SUMM . . . copolymer, acrylic acid/allyl alcohol copolymer, acrylic acid/hydroxymethacrylate copolymer, maleic acid/ethylenesulfonic acid copolymer, maleic acid/styrene copolymer, maleic acid/pentene copolymer, maleic acid/allyl **alcohol** copolymer, maleic acid/ethylene copolymer, maleic acid/butadiene copolymer, acrylic acid polymer, maleic acid polymer, aspartic acid polymer, or glyoxylic acid type. . . phosphonic acid, or phosphonobutane tricarboxylic acid; metal salts, such as zinc, chromium, or manganese; anticorrosives; alga preventing agents; preservatives; antimolds; **antibacterial** agents; slime controlling agents; chelating agents, such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (**DTPA**), hydroxyiminodisuccinic acid (HIDS), iminodisuccinic acid

(IDS), or citric acid; can lubricants; deoxidizers; sludge dispersants; carry-over preventing agents; and the like.. . .

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:80399 USPATFULL
TI Reduction of malodour
IN Tsuchiya, Rie, Birker.o slashed.d, Denmark
Petersen, Bent Riber, K.o slashed.benhavn, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagvaerg, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6080391 20000627
AI US 1998-135063 19980813 (9)
PRAI DK 1997-936 19970814
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dodson, Shelley A.; Assistant Examiner: Lamm, Marina
LREP Zelson, Steve T., Gregg, Valeta
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1160
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to the use of one or more oxidoreductases in combination with a mediator for the reduction of malodour. Malodour reducing compositions and products comprising such composition are also claimed.
SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 5,395,555 concerns an aqueous cleaning composition for carpets, rugs, and textiles particularly useful in reducing **malodour** of urine stains. The composition comprising a) from about 4.23% to about 4.28% by weight of a sodium or potassium. . . an ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, a N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriaceti c acid, or mixtures thereof; b) from about 1.95% to about 2.05% by weight of a **diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid**, an ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, a N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriaceti c acid, or a mixture thereof; C) from about 0.82k to 0.98% of a sodium lauryl. . . OCOC(CH.sub.3).dbd.CH.sub.2 wherein n is from 6 to 8; e) from about 0.22% to about 0.27% by weight of an octylphenoxypolyethoxy **ethanol**; f) from about 0.35% to about 0.5% by weight of fragrance; and g) from about 0.00003% to about 0.05% by. . .

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:73897 USPATFULL
TI Reduction of malodour
IN Tsuchiya, Rie, Birker.o slashed.d, Denmark
Petersen, Bent Riber, K.o slashed.benhavn, Denmark
Christensen, S.o slashed.ren, Copenhagen, Denmark
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6074631 20000613
AI US 1998-167387 19981006 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-135063, filed on 13 Aug 1998
PRAI DK 1997-936 19970814
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dodson, Shelley A.; Assistant Examiner: Lamm, Marina
LREP Zelson, Steve T., Gress, Valeta
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1211
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to the use of one or more oxidoreductases in combination with a mediator for the reduction of malodor. Malodor reducing compositions and products comprising such composition are also claimed.
SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 5,395,555 concerns an aqueous cleaning composition for

carpets, rugs, and textiles particularly useful in reducing **malodour** of urine stains. The composition comprising a) from about 4.23% to about 4.28% by weight of a sodium or potassium. . . an ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, a N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriaceti c acid, or mixtures thereof; b) from about 1.95% to about 2.05% by weight of a **diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid**, an ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, a N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriaceti c acid, or a mixture thereof; C) from about 0.82% to 0.98% of a sodium lauryl. . . OCOC(CH.sub.3).dbd.CH.sub.2 wherein n is from 6 to 8; e) from about 0.22% to about 0.27% by weight of an octylphenoxy-polyethoxy **ethanol**; f) from about 0.35% to about 0.5% by weight of fragrance; and g) from about 0.00003% to about 0.05% by. . .

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:146525 USPATFULL
TI Methods of using hepatic-directed compounds in pretargeting strategies
IN Theodore, Louis J., Lynnwood, WA, United States
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PI US 5985826 19991116
AI US 1997-808024 19970303 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-351651, filed on 7 Dec 1994
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Russel, Jeffrey E.
LREP Seed and Berry LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2566
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Hepatic-directed compounds, reagents useful in making such compounds and associated methods and compositions are disclosed. Hepatic-directed compounds are processed by metabolic mechanisms, which generally differ in degree or in kind from the metabolic mechanisms encountered by compounds which are not so directed. Hepatic-directed compounds useful in the methods disclosed include a hexose cluster characterized by multiple hexose residues connected in an iteratively branched configuration. In one embodiment, the hexose cluster comprises at least four hexose residues with each branch of the configuration having two prongs. In another embodiment, the hexose cluster comprises at least nine hexose residues with each branch of the configuration having three prongs.
DETD . . . active agents for use in diagnosis or treatment of liver ailments include the following: anti-parasitic agents, worming agents, anti-cholesterol agents, **antibacterials**, fungal agents, gene sequences, vitamins, sulfhydryls (e.g., cysteine, glutathione), chelates (e.g., **DTPA**), nicotinamide co-factors (e.g., NADH, NADPH, NAD and NADP) glucocorticoids, **alcohol**/aldehyde dehydrogenase, acyclovir, vidarabine, interferon-alpha, corticosteroids and the like. Such active agents may be conjugated to hexose clusters of the present. . .

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:137312 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble paclitaxel prodrugs
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PI US 5977163 19991102
AI US 1997-815104 19970311 (8)

PRAI US 1996-13184P 19960312 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dees, Jose' G.; Assistant Examiner: Hartley, Michael G.
LREP Arnold White & Durkee
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1268
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are water soluble compositions of paclitaxel and docetaxel formed by conjugating the paclitaxel or docetaxel to a water soluble chelator, polyethylene glycol or polymer such as poly (1-glutamic acid) or poly (1-aspartic acid). Also disclosed are methods of using the compositions for treatment of tumors, auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and for prediction of paclitaxel uptake by tumors and radiolabeled DTPA-paclitaxel tumor imaging. Other embodiments include the coating of implantable stents for prevention of restenosis.
DETD . . . (5.times.10.sup.5 cells) were injected into the right thigh muscle of female C3Hf/Kam mice. As described in Example 1 with the **DTPA**-paclitaxel, when the tumors were grown to 8 mm (Approx. 2 wks), a single dose of paclitaxel or PEG-paclitaxel was given at 10, 20 and at 40 mg equivalent paclitaxel/kg body weight. Paclitaxel was initially dissolved in absolute **ethanol** with an equal volume of Cremophor. This stock solution was further diluted (1:4 by volume) with a **sterile** physiological solution within 15 minutes of injection. PEG-paclitaxel was dissolved in saline (6 mg equiv. paclitaxel/ml) and filtered through a **sterile** filter (Millipore, 4.5 .mu.m). Saline, paclitaxel vehicle, absolute **alcohol**:Cremophor (1:1) diluted with saline (1:4) and PEG solution in saline (600 mg/kg body weight) were used in control experiments. Tumor. . .

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:121664 USPATFULL
TI Functional characterization of genes
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PI US 5962764 19991005
AI US 1997-835638 19970410 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-262056, filed on 17 Jun 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary
LREP Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,6
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 839
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Insertions into a gene of known sequence can be generated by crossing two parent plants, one of which contains a transposable element, to produce F.sub.1 progeny plants in which the insertion is detected by means of a PCR. F.sub.1 progeny plants containing such an insertion are self-fertilized to produce F.sub.2 progeny which are homozygous for the insertion. The function of a gene disabled by the insertion can be ascertained from a comparison of the phenotype of the F.sub.2 progeny with a parental phenotype. Large numbers of F.sub.1 progeny can be tested simultaneously for the presence of insertions. A collection of F.sub.2 seed can be stored and used for phenotype comparison when an

insertion is detected.

DETD . . . then 600 l of extraction buffer was added to each tube. The extraction buffer consisted of 0.2M trisodium citrate, 0.01M **DTPA (diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid)** (free acid), 0.8M LiCl, 0.5% PEG (polyethylene glycol 8000), and 0.005M o-phenanthroline monohydrate. DNA extraction buffer was **sterile** filtered before use, and stored in dark plastic without a stir bar at 4.degree. C. The tubes were resealed, shaken. . . The plates were then centrifuged for 15 minutes at 4000 rpm. A storage plate was then prepared containing 120 .mu.l **isopropanol**. 200 .mu.l of the supernatant from the spun sample tubes was then added to 120 .mu.l of the isopropanol. The. . .

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 39 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1999:37255 USPATFULL

TI Hepatic-directed compounds and reagents for preparation thereof

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PI US 5886143 19990323

AI US 1994-351651 19941207 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Russel, Jeffrey E.

CLMN Number of Claims: 5

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2485

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Hepatic-directed compounds, reagents useful in making such compounds and associated methods and compositions are discussed. Hepatic-directed compounds are processed by metabolic mechanisms, which generally differ in degree or in kind from the metabolic mechanisms encountered by compounds which are not so directed. Reagents useful in the preparation of hepatic-directed compounds include a hexose cluster characterized by multiple hexose residues connected in an iteratively branched configuration. In one embodiment, the hexose cluster comprises at least four hexose residues with each branch of the configuration having two prongs. In another embodiment, the hexose cluster comprises at least nine hexose residues with each branch of the configuration having three prongs.

DETD . . . active agents for use in diagnosis or treatment of liver ailments include the following: anti-parasitic agents, worming agents, anti-cholesterol agents, **antibacterials**, fungal agents, gene sequences, vitamins, sulfhydryls (e.g., cysteine, glutathione), chelates (e.g., **DTPA**), nicotinamide co-factors (e.g., NADH, NADPH, NAD and NADP) glucocorticoids, **alcohol**/aldehyde dehydrogenase, acyclovir, vidarabine, interferon-alpha, corticosteroids and the like. Such active agents may be conjugated to hexose clusters of the present. . .